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Grim Nato meeting on nuclear balance

Five Nato Defence Ministers met in Frederikshavn in Denmark recently to discuss the West's nuclear strength in relation to the Soviet Union's power. Their conclusions were sober and sobering, even if one cannot talk of the bankruptcy of the West.

The Soviet Union has continued arms production and development since the start of the Vienna talks on troop reductions in Europe and the second round of Salt negotiations. There is no evidence that it has let up in its efforts to build up its offensive capacity against West Europe.

On the contrary: according to the Nato nuclear planning group, two new, long-range weapons have since been produced which could be aimed at European targets:

The Soviet middle-range missile SS-20. One hundred and twenty of these are installed on mobile launching ramps.

The Soviet long-range assault aircraft Backfire, now rapidly being switched to airfields in Western Russia. It has a range of 3000 kilometres and can attack Western ships in the Atlantic, the Mediterranean or on European coasts or drop

that this means Europe could not be defended. Of course, the American deterrent will have to remain credible and American forces will have to remain on European soil if swift and large-scale retaliatory action by the US is to be guaranteed in the event of aggression.

This also means that the alliance must modernise its weapons systems in two areas: conventional anti-tank defences and aircraft defences have to be brought up to date; the tactical nuclear armament of Nato forces has to be modernised.

This subject, along with the analysis of comparative nuclear strength, had high priority at the nuclear planning group conference. For the European partners, the equipping of American and European armed forces with tactical nuclear weapons systems was the most urgent question.

The planning group has said that the new weapons systems must meet the following military and political requirements:

1. Accuracy will have to be improved, so that these weapons can be concentrated with maximum effectiveness on military targets and the damage to surrounding areas reduced.

2. Greater operational flexibility is needed. This can be achieved by what American technical experts describe as "tailor-made" warheads, warheads whose destructive power and radiation can be regulated in each case according to the target.

3. The weapons have to be more mobile and better protected against attack, that is, less vulnerable.

This last requirement assumes increasing importance in view of the continuing strengthening and improvement of



Nato Secretary-general Joseph Luns and Defence Minister Hans Apel take time off to smile for the press before the meeting of the five Nato Defence Ministers' nuclear planning group in Frederikshavn, Denmark.

Moscow's assault capacities on the Continent.

The Soviet doctrine does not envisage a war opening with a general atomic attack, but with selective nuclear strikes to support major offensives. These attacks would be directed mainly against Nato's major known tactical nuclear weapons systems in Western Europe.

In this situation Nato cannot forego a rapid modernisation and improvement of its nuclear weapons unless the Salt talks lead to agreement on arms ceilings following by a reduction in assault capacity.

The members of the nuclear planning group took this into account, but there is no sign of Soviet willingness to make concessions. After the meeting, one Minister said he could not see why the Russians should offer to make concessions in return for Nato postponing production of the neutron bomb.

The Defence Ministers looked at the

Task Force 10 report on ways of improving nuclear armament in Europe. The heads of government will have to make a decision on this at their summit meeting at the end of May in Washington.

American Defence Secretary Brown had previously announced that the new nuclear weapons would be installed in Europe within the next two years.

These weapons would be used, for instance, on Lance short-range rockets and on aircraft and artillery systems. They would differ in their effect from the neutron bomb, not causing increased radiation, though they could, if necessary, later be adjusted to do so.

Nato will not be able to avoid a political decision on the introduction of these weapons.

The possible doubling of the Pershing 2 rocket's range from 750 to 1500 kilometres is of particular interest. This brings into the foreground the question of if and when cruise missiles should be equipped with conventional or nuclear warheads. These mobile weapons, which can be launched from the ground or from ships, will only be available in three to five years' time, that is, after the moratorium envisaged in the Salt II agreement which would ban the installation of such sea and ground-launched cruise missiles with a range of more than 700 kilometres.

All these considerations meant that the big emotional debate on the neutron bomb did not get off the ground. A high-ranking Nato official said: "The neutron bomb met all the requirements, and anyway we were only planning to equip a small percentage of Lance rockets with neutron warheads."

These thoughts indicate the dilemma Nato is in. On the one hand, it wants to negotiate with the Soviet Union on certain specific tactical nuclear weapons while keeping the general question of tactical nuclear armament out of negotiations. At the same time it has to modernise its nuclear armaments in Europe. At the same time it has to modernise its nuclear armaments in Europe. At the same time it has to modernise its nuclear armaments in Europe.



The Shah of Iran and President Walter Scheel in conversation during the President's three-day state visit to Iran on his way back from Japan. (Photo: Dpa)

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nuclear warheads on targets on the European continent.
Apart from this, the Russian air and Russian land forces are to be equipped with new nuclear attack systems. Moscow is also increasing the capacity of its rocket artillery field weapons. The Nato forces' superiority in tactical nuclear weapons is getting smaller every year. At the present rate, the Soviet Union will be equal here by 1980.
The Defence Ministers do not believe

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MILITARY SERVICE

Objectors make a separate peace - the hard way

The Constitutional Court in Karlsruhe has sustained a motion by the Opposition CDU against the draft law amendment of 17 July 1977 abolishing hearings for conscientious objectors. The court has ruled the amendment unconstitutional and declared it null and void.

Andreas Meister's and Peter Walkowski's world revolves around furniture - old beds and wardrobes, tables and chairs, couches and easy chairs, stoves and refrigerators. They pick the stuff up in one apartment and transport it to another.

Sometimes they also store the furniture in the underground garage of a high-rise apartment building.

The two young men, aged 20 and 21, work at their task in Cologne eight to ten hours a day every day of the week.

Nikolaus Dedenbach's world revolves around Italian toddlers, for he works in an Italian kindergarten every day from 8am to 5pm. He plays with the children of Italian workers, takes them for walks, puts them to bed, repairs toys, washes dishes and keeps the rooms tidy.

The three young men have one thing in common: they resorted to Article 4, Section 3 of the Constitution, according to which "no-one may be forced to do armed military service against his conscience."

Nikolaus Dedenbach had to face a panel consisting of a president and three assessors, explaining for three-quarters of an hour why he rejected armed service.

Andreas Meister and Peter Walkowski had it easier. They were recognised as conscientious objectors on the basis of a written statement to that effect under the terms of last year's Draft Law amendment, as tabled by the Social-Liberal coalition.

The amendment, in force since August 1977, did away with hearings for conscientious objectors - but only for four months.

The CDU, whose chairman Helmut Kohl had termed the new law "postcard pacifism", had its motion against the amendment sustained by the Constitutional Court, whose Second Panel last December issued a temporary injunction, suspending the amendment.

The court has now passed its final ruling, nullifying the amendment.

What worried the Christian Democrats (and evidently the Constitutional Court justices) was the rising number of conscientious objectors since last August.

From August until December 1977, 44,000 young men opted against military service. In the whole of 1977, the number of conscientious objectors was only 70,000 - about 18.1 per cent of those called up.

In 1976, the number of conscientious objectors was 40,000 or 9.6 per cent.

Another drawback might have been that the Federal Commissioner for Civilian Service (in lieu of military service), Hans Iven, was unable to place all objectors.

Of the 35,000 positions available to Herr Iven's office, some 10,000 are unoccupied.

"What can I do when an old people's home asks that a position be filled not only by a Catholic but also by a qua-

lified cook, wearing white socks to boot?" Herr Iven says.

But according to the commissioner, not all possibilities for civilian service have been used. What he envisages is a comprehensive social service.

"Why should they not fell trees or take some grandma to a cemetery or read a newspaper to an oldster?" he asks.

His aim is to provide 25,000 additional openings by 1980, a total of 60,000.

It is correct that, as he once put it, "the objectors doing civilian service have become a definite factor in the nation's social life."

Their stint is 18 months (three months more than for soldiers) and is served in hospitals and old people's homes, where in many instances they account for 25 per cent of the staff.

They work for emergency squads and welfare societies. Some, like Nikolaus Dedenbach, help out in a kindergarten or, like Andreas Meister and Peter Walkowski, work for the Protestant Church's charitable organisation Action Brother in Cologne.

Says Luise Zaeske, the coordinator of Action Brother: "This work stands or falls by our conscientious objectors."

The organisation has become a major institution in Cologne and has spread to such an extent that it has provided more than 2,500 pieces of furniture valued at DM250,000 in less than three years.

As a result, the organisation was assigned two objectors as helpers.

Action Brother makes use of the throw-away mentality of our affluent society. Old furniture, for which our sated bourgeoisie has no use any more, is picked up and delivered to those who cannot afford to buy. And as Andreas Meister and Peter Walkowski know from experience, there are plenty of the latter - primarily the jobless, repatriates from the East, foreign workers, ex-convicts,



Street demonstrator in Munich holds up his burning military identity document to protest against the Constitutional Court's ruling on conscientious objection. (Photo: dpa)

old-age pensioners and welfare recipients.

And so the two young men cart heavy wardrobes and couches through narrow corridors, carrying them down many flights of stairs only to carry them up again at the other end.

Meister and Walkowski, high school graduates, have become jacks of all trades, assembling lamps and screwing together bits and pieces.

Frau Zaeske usually says to the objectors (and she is now looking after the fourth generation of them): "If it's hard work you are looking for, then this is the place for you."

Andreas Meister and Peter Walkowski are not the sort of people doing the job only to get their stint over. They bring to it a great deal of social commitment and idealism, all for about DM500 a month.

"I applied for work with Action Brother to be able to help people who cannot help themselves," says Walkowski.

This is an attitude typical of many conscientious objectors.

Ernst-Josef Nagel, a teacher at the

Continued on page 5

Government plans to reform terms of civilian service

Following the Constitutional Court ruling of 13 April, the Bonn Government intends to reform civilian service for conscientious objectors as soon as possible.

According to the Labour Ministry, in charge of civilian service, Minister Herbert Ehrenberg's (SPD) decision on the future organisation of civilian service is still not definite.

The Bonn Cabinet dealt with this on 19 April.

Labour Minister Ehrenberg is to do the preliminary work before a decision.

The Constitutional Court has ruled unconstitutional the 1977 draft law amendment, abolishing hearings for conscientious objectors.

It is still uncertain whether the government will decide to adapt the law to the ruling through a Cabinet motion or whether the initiative will be left to the coalition SPD-FDP in the Bundestag.

Government circles are said to prefer a Cabinet motion in close coordination between the Labour and Defence Ministers.

Last year's amendment was essentially

worked out by the coalition MPs. It is not considered impossible that SPD and FDP will agree on a joint concept with CDU-CSU.

Following his party's victory at the Constitutional Court, Opposition Leader Helmut Kohl has offered CDU cooperation in working out a constitutionally unobjectionable solution.

The government shows little inclination to reintroduce the hearings. Instead it would prefer some arrangement in accordance with the ruling whereby a draftee's choice of civilian service would be tantamount to a decision of conscience.

To achieve this objective, civilian service would have to be extended from 18 to 24 months. It is also contemplated making it mandatory for objectors to live in barracks during their stint.

The government also intends to pursue its plan to increase the number of civilian service posts to 40,000, ensuring that virtually all objectors have to do their civilian service. Dietrich Goos

(Die Welt, 20 April 1978)

Court takes clear line on rights

Last December's temporary injunction already signalled that the Constitutional Court felt that the draft law amendment on conscientious objection was unconstitutional. The courts 13 April ruling that this law had major bearing on the Bonn-Länder relationship and should not have come into force without Bundesrat (Upper House) approval would have been enough to nullify the amendment.

But more important is the Court's comment on constitutional rights. The 12 principles put forward in the ruling show the care with which the Court drew a line between the rights of the individual and state authority.

The essence is very precise, boiling down to the fact that national service is a general duty which can only be circumvented on grounds of conscience credibly presented before a panel.

By terming the old form of hearings for conscientious objectors only one of a number of possibilities, the court also expressed understanding for the intention behind the amendment. But the justices also made it clear that a citizen should not be able to sidestep national service by the simple expedient of a postcard.

The issue is not only a legal but a moral one. The ruling stresses the state's claim to service on the part of its citizens. But at the same time conscientious objectors who can convincingly present their case must be protected from the suspicion of being malingersers. The possible solutions seen by the court range from an army of volunteers to major changes in the substitute civilian service.

The court held that if every objector had to expect to be called up and if civilian service was not more comfortable than that in the armed forces, the draftee's choice of civilian service in itself could be taken as a credible reflection of his conscience.

This is probably the most practicable procedure, and the only reason it has not been implemented is the shortage of civilian positions which has led to a build-up of objectors. Not much will change after the ruling, which is not unilateral but merely sets out conditions for using constitutional rights.

(Der Tagespiegel, 14 April 1978)

BOOKS

Germany-Japan comparative studies make fascinating reading

In international politics there are often cases where distant countries find themselves in similar situations and therefore seem comparable.

Israel and South Africa, countries each shaped by the spirit of the Old Testament and each isolated in its area, is an example. Germany and Japan is another. But when one examines and compares these countries closely, one is more struck by the differences than the similarities.

Arnulf Baring, professor of contemporary history in Berlin, and Masamori Sase, professor of international relations at the Japanese Academy of Defence in Yokosaka, are joint editors of a book of historical essays comparing the development of Germany and Japan.

The difficulties of this undertaking were considerable, as the editors hint, mainly because of linguistic problems which indicate different ways of thinking.

Still, most of the historians have tried to draw parallels between German and Japanese history and have not merely left them for the reader to draw. Here the German authors seem to have been more successful than the Japanese.

The Japanese authors' unfamiliarity with Europe is evident in many places, despite their efforts. On the other hand, it is quite possible that Japanese readers will pass the same judgment on what the German authors say about their country.

On the whole, the editors' purpose has not been fully achieved. Perhaps this was asking too much. But the idea itself was fascinating, and the collection contains enough partial successes to make it worthwhile and stimulating.

The parallels between the countries are indeed striking. Their slow awakening in the second half of the 19th century, the semi-constitutional nature of the states, the deep-rootedness of pre-industrial social conditions which facilitated the process of modernisation, their attempts to catch up with the superior military strength of the major powers, their alliance up to 1945.

Continued from page 4

Hamburg Bundeswehr: University and author of a study commissioned by a Catholic institution entitled "Attitudes of conscientious objectors and soldiers" found that helpfulness was pronounced among conscientious objectors: "There is a definite altruistic plan in them."

The objectors frequently have to overcome many obstacles in their service. Language is the biggest for Nikolaus Dedenbach. He is frequently helpless when confronted with the toddlers in his Italian kindergarten.

"The child suddenly starts talking to you in Italian; you'd like to answer... but how?"

Despite social commitment and dedicated work for their fellow man, conscientious objectors are still viewed sceptically by the public.

According to the Allensbach Opinion Research Institute, less than one-third of Germans consider objection to military service genuine. And one in two considers conscientious objectors "malingersers."

(Kölnischer Stadt-Anzeiger, 13 April 1978)



Then came the attempt to compensate through achievements in trade and commerce for their political failures; the fact that both countries are densely populated, their dependence on the import of raw materials and on their exports, the fact that both were decisively formed by American occupation after the last war.

Eberhard Jäckel shows in his essay that these similarities are coincidental. He argues that they can be explained by the fact that they both appear on the world political scene rather late, like Italy. This belated entry explains their role as "belated imperialists".

Masamichi Inoki, director of the Yokosaka Academy, says chauvinism in Japan and in Germany was utterly different in nature. He argues that there was no national planning behind the Japanese forays on to the Asian continent in the 1920s and 1930s. The government in Tokyo simply went along with the demands of the military leadership.

The situation in Germany was the complete opposite. Expansionist policies, including the preparations for war, were made by the central government and carried out even though they were not in the country's real interests.

Curt Gasteyer underlines the differ-

ences in the post-war development of the two countries. Germany was a divided country, whereas there was only one occupying power in Japan.

Germany's economy was closely bound up with those of neighbouring states, whereas Japan was in all respects an insular state.

Germany was constantly under the threat of the Soviet Union. In Japan there was no Soviet threat. Here, the occupying forces had more understanding of the country and far more say in how it was run. Japan remained mysterious to the Americans, it was more inaccessible, and so the Americans had less say in government.

The result was a different direction in post-war developments. The Federal Republic of Germany has joined the EEC and become a member of Nato, Japan remains alone, unsure of its position and perhaps over-estimating its insular security.

It is impossible to give detailed accounts of all 21 articles. Paul Kevenhöpster and Seizaburo Sato write on the new democracies, Gerhard Wettig and Shimpei Fujimaki on demilitarisation, the constitutional ban on a national army and rearmament.

Bernhard Grossmann and Takuji Shimano write about the rise to the status of economic world powers. In the third part of the book, the authors discuss questions of the future. This contains articles by Wolfgang Wagner, Christoph

Germany: from force to the politics of peace

Germany's role in Europe and the world is a subject which fascinates historians and political scientists, German and non-German.

Clearly German historians are more personally involved in the subject of their own history - a history of the use of force, of expansion, of guilt - but also, since 1945, of atonement and reparation, of a striving for peace.

This history requires a sober, subtle critical approach, free of attempts at whitewashing or overall condemnation and of the fashionable folly of the present Hitler and Nazi boom.

A work published by the Droste Verlag in Düsseldorf stands out among a flood of essays and writings by German professors on recent German history. Prof. Hans-Adolf Jacobsen, director of the political science seminar at Bonn University, has published a collection of his articles on the politics of peace, entitled: *Von der Strategie der Gewalt zur Politik der Friedenssicherung*. From the Strategy of Force to the Politics of Peace. All the essays deal with 20th century German history.

The pleasing and significant feature of this book is that Professor Jacobsen has not fallen into the trap of adopting a monocausal approach or of seeing German history in isolation. He begins his collection of essays with an analysis of discontinuities and continuities in foreign policy between the Weimar Republic and the post-war governments of the Federal Republic of Germany. This pro-



vides a broad and convincing base on which he builds his analysis of more particular aspects.

The history of Germany in the 20th century has not been determined by foreign policy alone. Indeed, leading historians such as Besson have come to question the accuracy of the term foreign policy in our time. Factors in home policy, social and industrial developments also played a vital role.

Jacobsen has taken this point of view fully into account in his collection. His essays on *Krieg in Weltanschauung und Praxis des Nationalsozialismus* (War in the Theory and Practice of National Socialism), on the relations between the army and the state during the Weimar Republic, and on the part the Bundeswehr plays in modern West German society all take this perspective into account.

The strategy of the use of force is illustrated in the perhaps over-lengthy account of the battle of Stalingrad. Even here there are signs of the argument that is developed more fully in the articles on postwar history. The nature of war is changing and so, too, is the place of war in politics. There is a qualitative transformation in social and political motives, concepts and values which is observable right through into the 1960s.

Bertram, Gebhard Hielscher, Masataka Kosaka, Nobuyoshi Namiki, Makoto Momoi and Yoshiyuko Nishi.

The two articles on defence policy underline the foreign policy differences between the two countries. Christoph Bertram argues that one major difference is that this country knows it is threatened, actively seeks allies and is prepared to contribute a great deal to the alliance.

Japan, on the other hand, does not feel threatened. In its defence pact with Japan, America has the role of the *demandeur* and Japan that of the country which accedes to these demands.

Japan does as little as possible. Its armed forces are not an expression of its need for security but a concession to American defence policy in the Pacific.

The last, recapitulatory, article is by Professor Grewe, until recently German ambassador in Japan. It is a history of German-Japanese relations in diplomacy, science and economic matters.

Professor Grewe complains of a twofold imbalance in German-Japanese relations. He says the Japanese are far more interested in Germany than the Germans in Japan. This becomes evident when we look at statistics on cultural exchanges.

Grewe adds that the great interest in Germany is mainly to be found among the older generation. He argues for more cultural exchanges between young people in both countries. His essay also stresses the trilateral context of Europe, America and Japan. Günther Gilleßen

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 4 April 1978)

Arnulf Baring and Masamori Sase (editors), *Zwei zaghafte Reisen - Deutschland und Japan seit 1954*, Börsen Verlag, Stuttgart, 1977, 700 pages, DM32.

Since the beginning of the 60s there has been a gradual lessening of East-West bloc confrontation, attempts at greater cooperation and less hostility.

In German foreign policy there were signs of this development only later, when Schröder was Minister of Foreign Affairs. This policy came to full fruition only later under Brandt and Scheel.

Probably the most complex and difficult aspect of post-war German history in this respect is relations between the Federal Republic of Germany and Poland. Jacobsen is the director of the German-Polish commission on school history textbooks and has organised numerous exchanges between German and Polish universities. He argues that German-Polish is an important touchstone for European cooperation and détente.

Jacobsen's statement that there is no sensible alternative to the policy of cooperation, peaceful solution of conflicts and the renunciation of armed force in Europe is familiar and not new, though there are still those in both blocs who do not seem to have recognised this. The merit of this work is that he has made specific historical developments and catalysts more vivid and easier to understand.

The work is clearly presented and written in an easy style which means it is intelligible not only to the political scientist but to the layman, who will derive both pleasure and instruction.

Frank S. Rüdiger
(Düsseldorfer Allgemeine Sonntagszeitung, 9 April 1978)

Hans-Adolf Jacobsen, *Von der Strategie der Gewalt zur Politik der Friedenssicherung. Beiträge zur deutschen Geschichte des 20. Jahrhunderts*, Droste Verlag, Düsseldorf, 372 pages, DM52.

■ TRADE

Pressure builds on dollar as central banks keep clear

Pressure on the dollar has recently increased because the central banks of many countries have not boosted their reserves with dollars.

From the end World War II to 1977, dollar amounts to the tune of two-digit billion figures were taken up by central banks which wanted to increase reserves by boosting dollar holdings.

From 1950 to the end of 1977, the central banks of all Western countries increased their reserves in the form of special drawing rights (SDR) from 49,700 million to 260,000 SDRs (One SDR equalled 1.20 US dollars at the end of 1977).

The United States, which held about half the world's foreign exchange reserves after World War II, reduced its reserves during the same period from 24,300 million to 16,000 million SDRs. The other central banks combined boosted their reserves by 218,600 million SDRs, with the Bundesbank taking the lion's share. Its reserves, which in 1950 amounted to 200 million SDRs, rose to 32,700 million by the end of 1977.

Dollars were used for the largest part of these increased foreign exchange reserves. Overall gold reserves rose slightly by about 7,000 million SDRs until 1965. The increase of reserves of the central banks of the IMF was even smaller and did not rise until the redistribution of drawing rights in 1974.

The dollar has always enjoyed a prime position (and still does) as a central bank reserve currency. Of the 218,600 million SDRs held as a reserve by cen-

tral banks outside the United States as of the end of 1977, 198,200 million were held in the form of foreign exchange — most of it in dollars.

The central banks have acquired 160,000 million SDRs in dollars to bolster their reserves since 1950 and have thus financed a considerable part of US balance of payments deficits.

These amounts have varied considerably from year to year. Having reached the record of 27,300 million SDRs, they dropped to 4,200 million in 1975, rising to a record high of more than 30,000 million in 1977.

This is largely attributable to the restocking of the Bank of England's foreign exchange reserves to the tune of 16,000 million dollars. Another element was purchases by some central banks to bolster the dollar — primarily the Bundesbank, which bought billions worth of dollars to halt its decline.

This was due to the fact that since last autumn the world's money and capital markets have no longer been prepared to absorb freely floating dollars. Even some central banks had begun to reduce their dollar supply rather than increase it.

Notwithstanding the abolishment of the commitment to exchange dollars for gold on international commodity markets on 15 August 1975, the dollar remained the standard currency in international trade, even though its exchange rate fluctuations and its pronounced downward trend gave rise to discomfit. But what was to replace it?

The IMF, pressed by the United States and driven by the ambition to increase its own importance in international settlements as a kind of new world currency through special drawing rights, is pursuing a policy aimed at eliminating gold from our monetary system still further.

But international trade shows little inclination to make use of SDRs with their fluctuating rates as an accounting unit, let alone as legal tender.

Of the strongest currencies at present (the Japanese yen, the Swiss franc and the deutschmark) the yen is the least attractive due to its frequent exchange rate fluctuations.

Switzerland, with its defensive measures against the influx of money from abroad, wants above all to prevent any use of the Swiss franc as a reserve cur-

rency, fearing more risks than advantages.

The same can be said for the Federal Republic of Germany, with its economic potential which, though considerably larger than that of Switzerland, is nevertheless much smaller than that of the United States.

Some foreign central banks seem to have started to increase their deutschmark holdings inordinately — in other words, in excess of the needs for current transactions.

But even so, the German currency cannot replace the dollar as a reserve currency, let alone as a standard monetary unit in international trade.

Heinz Pentzlin
(Die Welt, 16 April 1978)

Bonn lowers growth aim

The Bonn government has amended its growth target downward.

Finance Minister Hans Matthöfer told his opposite numbers in the Länder Cabinets that Bonn now expects an average annual real growth of only four per cent from 1979 to 1982.

The federal government's medium-range fiscal plan had assumed an annual growth of 4.5 per cent.

This downward amendment means tax revenues in 1981 will be about DM13,000 million lower than originally planned.

Herr Matthöfer explained the "working hypothesis" for government budgets (federal, state and local) for the next years and the projection of medium-range fiscal planning.

Federal, state and local expenditures next year are to rise by only 5.5 to six per cent to DM461,500 million or DM463,000 million, the increase for 1978 being ten per cent.

The federal budget in 1979 is to rise by between five and 5.5 per cent to between DM199,000 million to DM200,000 million; Länder budgets are expected to rise to about DM191,000 million.

Combined public revenues in 1979 are expected to go up by seven per cent, in 1980 by 6.5 per cent and in the two following years by eight per cent each.

The overall deficit, to be covered by credit, will amount to about DM53,000 million in 1979, falling to between DM49,500 million and DM52,500 million in 1980.

According to Herr Matthöfer, it remains the state's task to support economic growth in the coming years while reducing budgetary deficits.

(Münchener Merkur, 14 April 1978)

Bundesbank blame on wage bill for investment drop

Labour incomes have risen disproportionately to the overall development of earnings in the past few years. This, the report says, was at the expense of business profits.

Disregarding private households' income on capital as well as income from state enterprises and the state's capital yield, gross incomes of private individuals from business ventures in 1977 were about 53 per cent higher than in the early '70s, while workers' earnings rose by 85 per cent.

Years of inadequate profits have prevented many businesses from accumulating liquid capital to cover increased risks.

These brakes on the economy, the report says, were further aggravated by numerous obstacles due to the restructuring of foreign trade conditions in the past few years.

Changes in foreign exchange parities have, to say the least, eliminated the edge of German industry on foreign markets, reduced export profits and increased the number of businesses having to maintain their positions on overseas markets by accepting temporary losses.

The Bundesbank concludes that the growth potential of the German economy in the coming years is smaller than in the sixties and early seventies.

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 14 April 1978)

Mark to rise still further?

The appreciation of the deutsche mark against the dollar is likely to continue in 1978 and exceed the 1977 rate of 8.4 per cent, says the Institute for the German Economy (IW) in a recent analysis.

From 1970 to 1977, the deutschmark appreciated against the dollar by 57 per cent.

Taking into account the difference in inflation rates of the Federal Republic of Germany and the United States, the appreciation is 47.2 per cent based on consumer prices. In the export price sector, this reached only 11.8 per cent.

Since hourly wages in the United States are rising more slowly than in Germany, there is the curious situation that the appreciation in that sector, 72 per cent, is even higher than the appreciation of the deutschmark on foreign exchange markets.

While the change of parities has not had a spectacular effect on our foreign trade, the trend in tourism and direct investment changed conspicuously.

In 1970, American tourists spent DM1,100 million in Germany. This was halved in 1973 and 1974, before rising again to more than DM800 million. German tourist spending in the United States, which in 1970 was DM640 million, exceeded the one billion mark in 1976 and 1977.

America had a surplus only until 1972, when this shifted in Germany's favour. The flow of capital has also been reversed. Until 1974, the annual influx of US capital ranged between DM500 million and DM1,600 million more than that going out. Since 1975, German investors have channelled more money to the United States than the other way around.

From 1970 to mid-1977, German investments in the USA rose from DM1,800 million to DM6,100 million, while US investments in this country increased from DM9,900 to DM18,400 million.

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 18 April 1978)

'Spending abroad helps exports'

German business has invested GDM16,000 million abroad in the past three years.

According to the Institute for the German Economy, Cologne, this large increase in direct investments has not motivated rather than hampered exports, because its prime objective was to secure markets in the long term.

The fact that since 1975, German business has been investing more abroad than has been coming in is mainly attributable to the heavy appreciation of the deutschmark and rising wage costs in this country.

Direct investments abroad amounted to only two per cent of domestic investments.

(Die Welt, 18 April 1978)

Dramatic fall in savings

The increase of savings deposits in savings banks in the first two months of this year was dramatically lower (25 per cent) than in January and February 1977.

During the same period last year, savings deposits rose by DM900 million.

(Welt am Sonntag, 16 April 1978)

■ INDUSTRY

Companies blame 'Stuttgart' wage deals for reduced prospects

This year's wage agreements following the Stuttgart pattern have been severely criticised by a wide range of German industrial companies in polls conducted by Handelsblat.

The Stuttgart deal involved 5 per cent wage increases and safeguards for workers' incomes.

Companies, among them Esso, said there was a danger, as in 1977, in basing wage deals on excessively optimistic ideas of the growth that could be achieved this year. Such deals were bad for expansion.

The income safeguards were considered even more harmful because of their negative effect on investment.

The automation and streamlining investments planned for many areas would bring a bonanza for computer manufacturers. All companies interviewed agreed that this industry would have no problems this year.

Nixdorf expects sustained and lively demand at home and abroad. This is borne out by the influx of orders in the first quarter of this year, which rose by 14.7 per cent over the same period last year.

IBM's production capacity is well utilised and orders are pouring in.

All companies in this branch of business announced that they intended to hire more staff.

Office machine manufacturers are also optimistic, though they expect growth rates only in the domestic business, foreign markets being sluggish, and there is no chance of additional employment.

The consumer goods industry is profiting from free-spending private consumers, reflecting the tax relief.

Miele hopes to reach at least last year's turnover. It expects domestic business to pick up, as opposed to exports.

Grundig pins its hopes on the soccer world championship, hoping for a good turnover in the colour TV and video business, likely to provide an increase in domestic sales by eight to ten per cent above the average for the industry.

Depreciation of foreign currencies and in some instances prohibitive VAT hamper exports. Business is distressed by growing import pressure, especially from Far East suppliers, and this has induced German competitors to resort to unfair practices when selling Far Eastern products under their own labels.

In the camera sector, Agfa-Gevaert is relying on this year's travel business and the Photokina Show.

Germany's paper and cardboard industry is also optimistic. We expect, says Feldmühle AG, that the present good demand will be sustained until the end of the year.

The construction industry is cautiously optimistic — primarily due to domestic business. Foreign business is becoming increasingly difficult. The number of tenders has increased and Asian construction companies are giving stiff competition due to cheap labour.

Construction has shown a slight upward trend at home recently, though it is uncertain whether this will be sustained.

The generally more optimistic mood is supported by suppliers to the construction industry. Thus, for instance, Eternit AG is confident, hoping to receive new impulses for the rest of the



year through the amendment of the energy-saving law.

Villeroy & Boch expects an increased turnover in sanitation ceramics and tiles if the positive development in the building of one and two-family homes continues.

Pegulan AG expects general economic development for the rest of the year to be satisfactory. The same applies to the plate-glass industry, whose optimism stems from the building boom and lively demand from the automobile industry.

The automobile industry has for some years been in the vanguard of the upswing. VW, Daimler-Benz, BMW, Opel and Ford all forecast a continuation of the auto boom, though perhaps not with the record sales of 1977.

The hampering of exports by the dollar weakness has been registered with displeasure, but due to full order books there is no reason for immediate concern.

Germany's automobile manufacturers also view the pressure from foreign competitors with equanimity. Their optimistic sales expectations show in large investments by all manufacturers.

Things are somewhat different in the commercial vehicle sector. There Daim-

ler-Benz holds that the deterioration of the export markets in the past few months can only partially be offset by livelier home demand.

The good automobile business has its effects on mineral oil processing for carburettor fuel, where demand is expected to increase, while demand for light and heavy heating oil will diminish, says German Shell.

The oil industry will thus have to come to terms with stagnation or a one to two per cent mini-growth for 1978. Investments are concentrated on replacements, modernisation and exploration. In personnel there is a trend towards piling down the payroll.

The dampened prospects of the oil industry reflect the worries of one of its main buyers: the chemical industry.

Based on the first quarter of this year, it can be assumed that 1978 will be difficult, says BASF, seeing no improvement in the next few months.

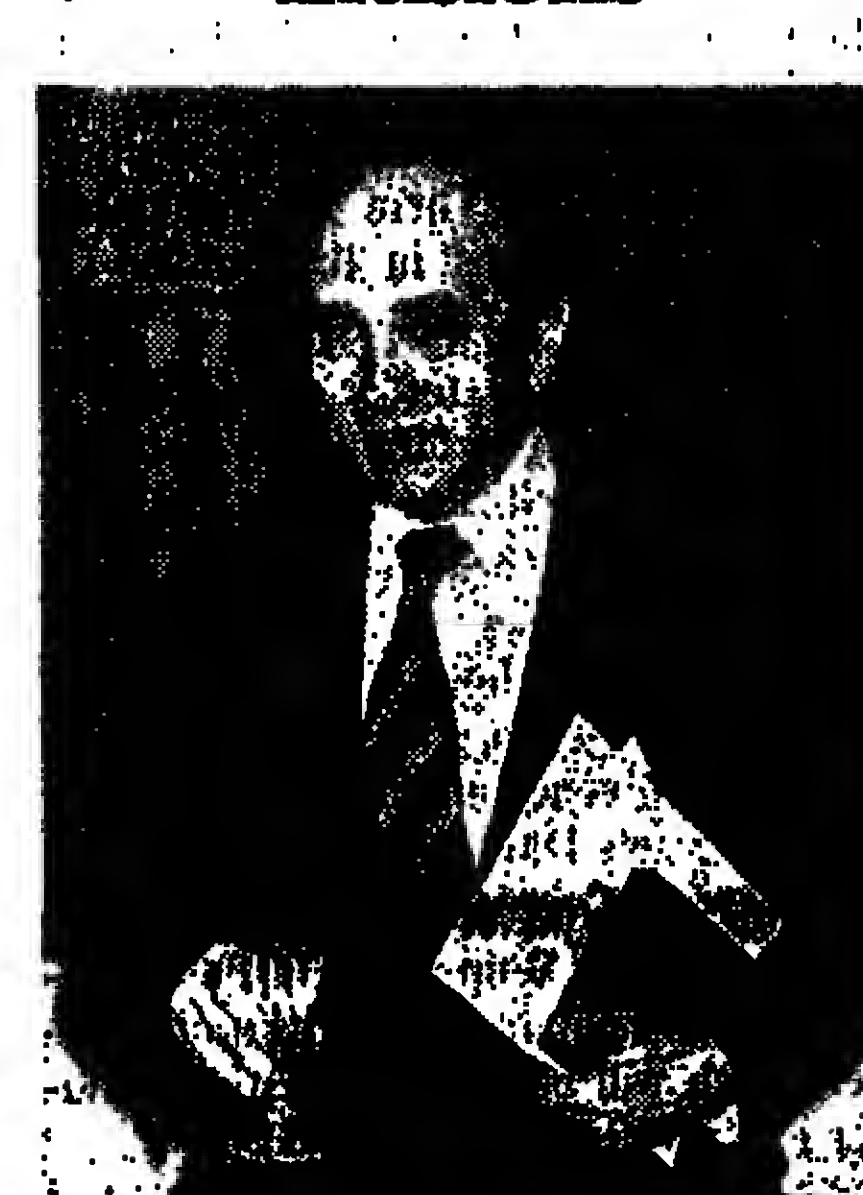
Chemische Werke Hils, where business is worse than a year ago and where 1978 is expected to be worse than 1977, views the situation the same way.

Prospects in pharmaceuticals are only slightly better. Boehringer reports that business has been diminishing continuously since 1976 and forecasts a moderate growth of three to four per cent.

Beiersdorf and Henkel expect stagnation or very slight improvement.

Halting development marks the electrical engineering industry. According to

Lambsdorff warns on economic 'illusions'



Economic Affairs Minister Graf Lambsdorff: no new government measures.

He recommended the maintenance of free and open markets as a major contribution by national economies to adaptation to structural changes and the only defence against a revival of protectionism.

The Minister quoted Gatt Secretary-General Olivier Long: "Social peace at the cost of economic inefficiency" and

Siemens, AEG and SEL, any improvement this year will depend on foreign demand.

Due to the dollar depreciation, rising costs and the continued poor business on major foreign markets assessments for 1978 are cautious.

As a result of imports, prices on the domestic market are expected to come under pressure. There is a rising import not only of consumer but also of capital goods.

The specialised sector of telephone manufacturers differs in its forecasts. While detewe is very cautious in its expectations, Telefonbau and Normalzeit expect satisfactory growth rates.

In mechanical engineering there has been no major change over 1977. Many companies expect growth rates similar to last year. There is rising pressure from Japan, the United States and France in such standard products as construction and mining machinery.

Plant construction, one of the showpieces of Germany's export industry, is divided in its opinions.

Some companies, among them Uhde, register no improvement worth mentioning in projects on international markets and expect no noticeable improvement for 1978; others like Linde and Babcock expect satisfactory business with increased orders.

They all agree, however, that the competitiveness of German plant manufacturers has diminished.

Stagnation with only slightly positive trends at home is the keyword in optical and precision mechanics, as well as in glass, textiles and clothing.

The aluminium industry is faced with the dilemma that this metal is internationally traded on a dollar basis, which means the industry bears the brunt of the dollar weakness.

Lutz Beukert
(Handelsblat, 19 April 1978)

diminished growth must be brittle and cannot last.

Those who hampered imports would soon find their export chances at risk.

Import restrictions, Herr Lambsdorff said, had of necessity to thwart growth and jeopardise jobs, especially in industrial countries.

Economic and monetary policy should not be viewed from short-range perspectives, both in national policy and the world economy.

He reminded his audience that "economic forces are stronger than bad ideas" (Milton Friedman). Good ideas had to impart new impulses to the economy.

The depreciation of the dollar, he said, was harming the competitiveness of the German economy.

The speedy passing of an energy-saving programme in the United States could relieve the dollar of some pressure. Moreover, it was necessary to establish a balance between growth and stability to bring the dollar exchange rate back to normal.

Graf Lambsdorff welcomed the fact that the flow of capital between the United States and Germany — for many years a one-way street — was now being reversed and flowing more heavily into the United States.

The American Chamber of Commerce in Germany, established in Berlin in 1903, has survived two world wars.

With its dual seat in Frankfurt and Berlin, it emphasises its ties with the former capital of Germany. Its 1,400 members make it a bridge for German-American relations in business.

Peter Weertz
(Die Welt, 13 April 1978)

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Kiptar
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Super-Kiptar 1:2.0
Sextuplicate high-speed lens with non-vented lens system in focal lengths 50-150 mm* for use in modern projection (35 mm film).

Special Super-Kiptar 1:2.0
A combination of a wide-angle supplementary and base lens available in focal lengths 30-55 mm, fitting diameter 101.6 mm (4"), for the projection of 35 mm film guarantees good screen illumination at short distance with large entrance pupil.

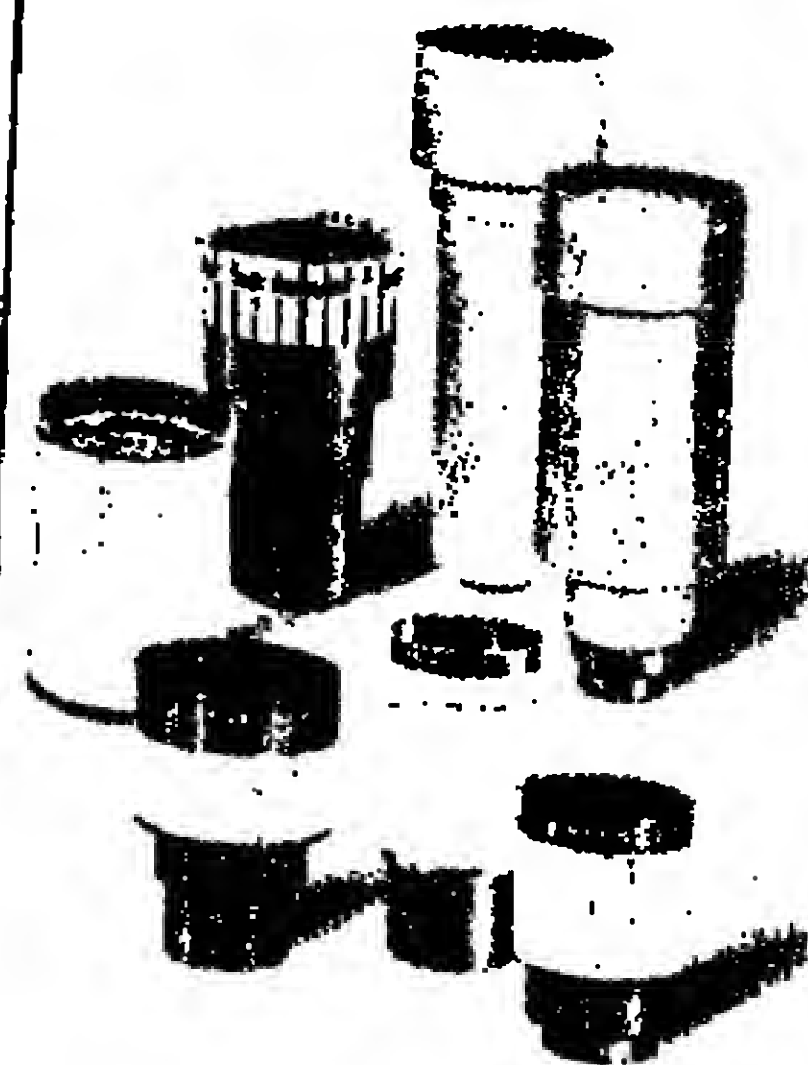
Special Super-Kiptar S 1:2.0
For the projection of 35 mm film on deep-curved screens in the same focal lengths and with the same characteristics as the Special Super-Kiptar.

Super-Kiptar 1:1.6
Sextuplicate high-output lens with extra high speed in focal lengths 45-135 mm* for the projection of 35 mm film, particularly suitable for large picture lighting systems.

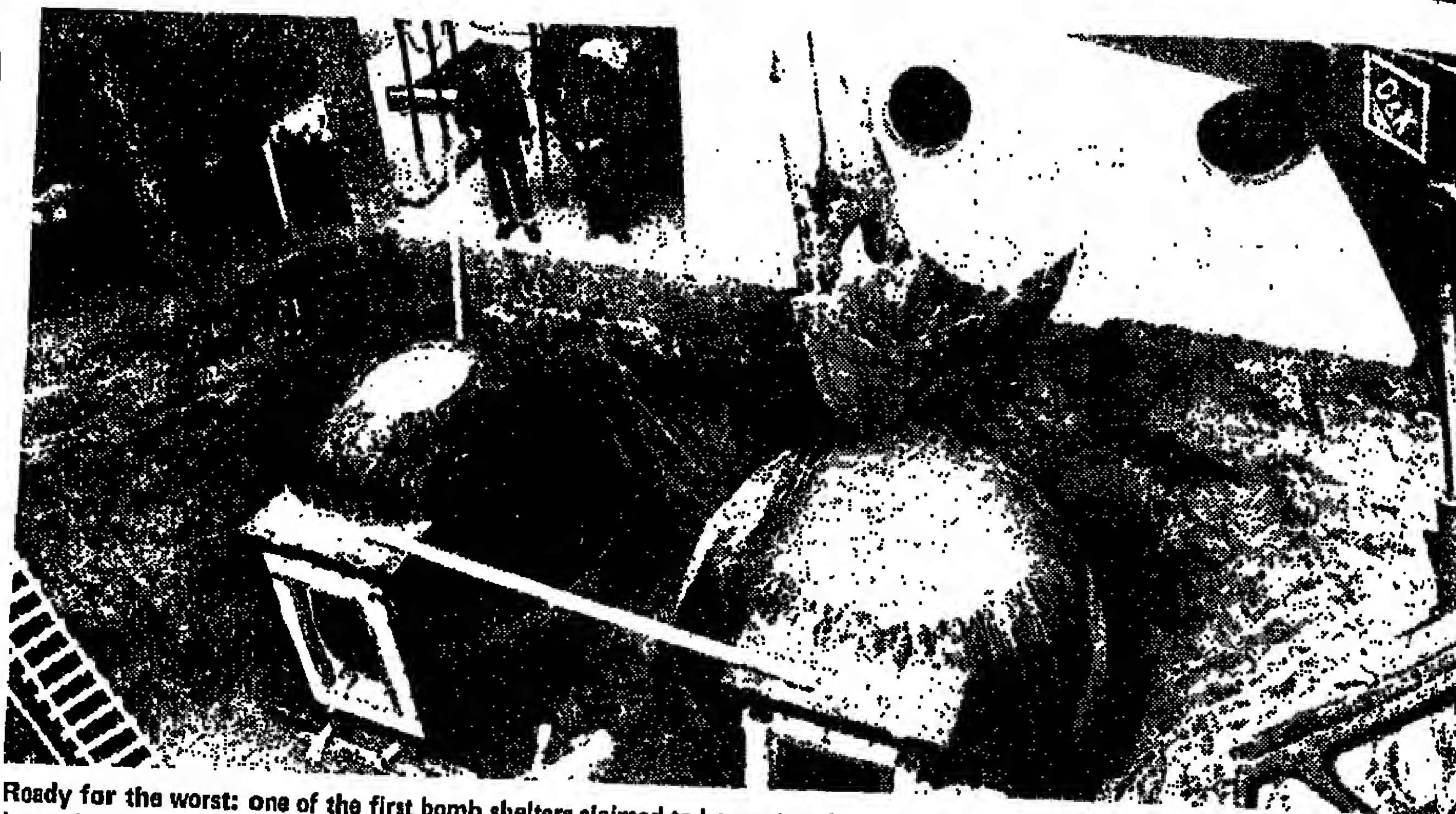
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Ready for the worst: one of the first bomb shelters claimed to be neutron bomb-proof goes into the ground in the garden of a private house in Erwitte, Westphalia.
(Photo: Elmar Duddel)

SAFETY

And now, just in case, the first neutron bomb shelter

Private citizens with enough money have long been able to guard against nuclear fall-out by having atomic bunkers built in their gardens. Now a bunker claims to give protection against neutron bomb radiation for DM14,840.

The new bunkers consist of two giant steel spheres with a round lid made of plastic. Most customers have them installed in their gardens. The top of the sphere has to be at least 1.20 metres underground.

The bunker walls are made of reinforced concrete and it is 3.20 metres in diameter, big enough for nine people to try to survive a nuclear holocaust.

Three can sleep on canvas beds on the floor and three sit on small wooden seats. Three have to turn the crank of the emergency electricity unit, regulate the inflow of fresh air and check the intensity of radiation above ground by reading a geigercounter attached to a probe above ground. There is a chemical toilet and provisions in the bunker for 14 days.

There are just under 1.8 million places in state-built atomic shelters for the 60 million citizens of this country. About 65,000 Germans already have private bunkers.

Anyone who builds a bunker for seven people gets a government grant of DM4900. Anyone building a bunker for 25 people gets DM12,625.

Günter Draude, 39, owner of a light-bulb factory in Wuppertal, is the designer of the new anti-neutron bomb bunker which will be on show at the Hannover Fair shortly.

In 1974 Draude designed a spherical reinforced concrete bunker. He spent two years looking for customers and a firm to market his product without luck. Forty out of 44 German bunker building and installation firms went bankrupt in this period as the industry went through a bad slump.

Now, suddenly people seemed to believe in the danger of nuclear war again. The reason is the fierce controversy over the neutron bomb in the last six months. In this time Draude has sold seven (and already installed five) of his



spherical bunkers. He has one of them in his own front garden for himself, his wife and two children.

Draude has brought his old models up to date with special space-boasting anti-neutron bomb devices:

- A "neutron-bell" 3.5 metres wide made of plastic five millimetres thick and placed on a layer of paraffin on top of the bunker.

- A hydrogen barrier consisting of tubes connecting the bunker to the surface. Water comes out of the fine tube nozzles.

- A "deuterium blockade" consisting of a double-glazed pane 13 millimetres

thick. Between the panes is normal water enriched with 1.5 per cent heavy water (price per litre: DM1000). This contains the neutron-inhibiting element deuterium.

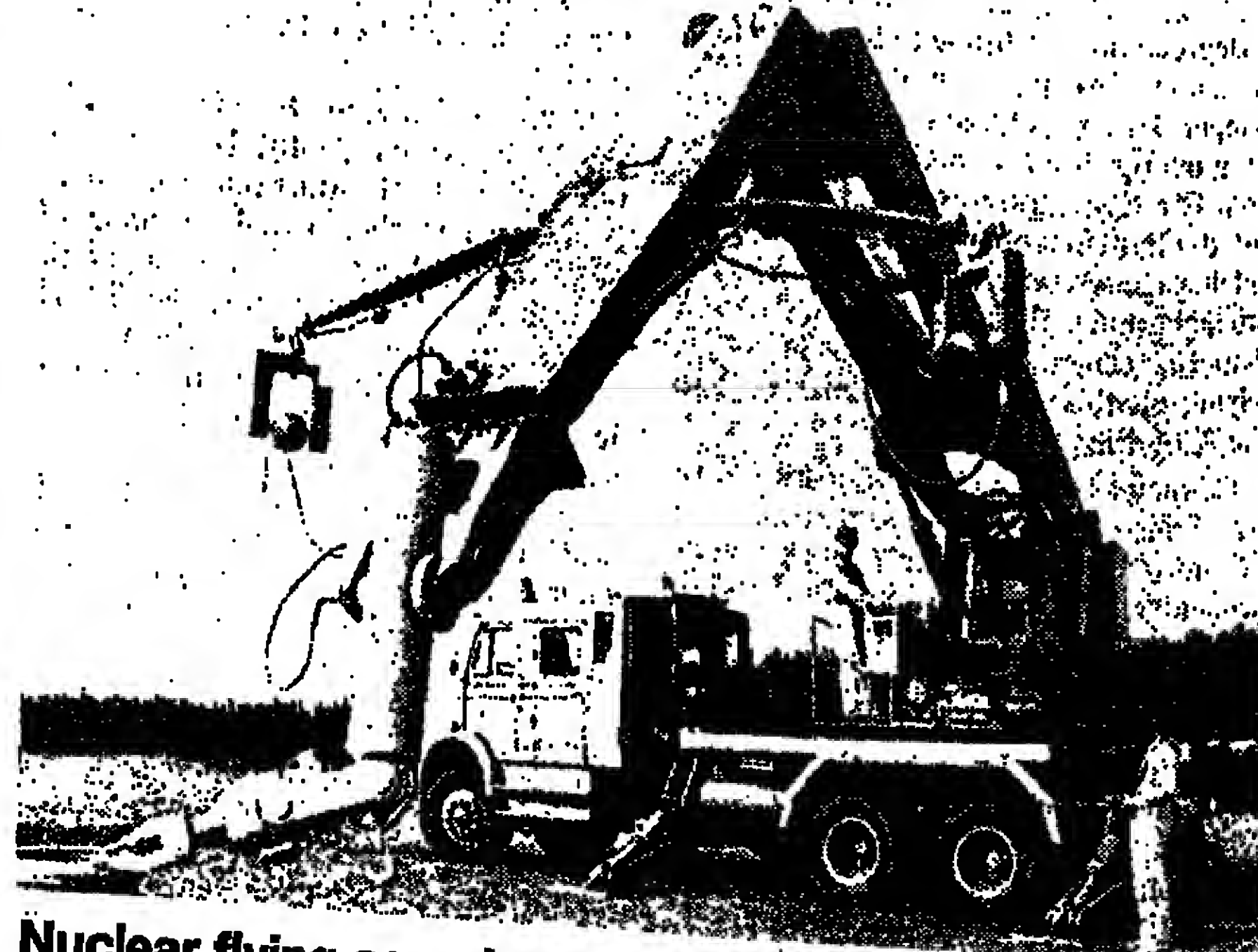
So far 550 Germans have expressed interest in the anti-neutron bomb bunker. According to Draude they are mostly university graduates but they include a Bundestag MP and a lieutenant general.

Buyers will obviously need lot of faith in the builder's competence. Draude says that he has gained his knowledge of bunkers and atomic shelters from extensive contacts with engineers at German atomic power stations and the Max Planck Institute.

There the matter must rest: "I'm afraid my products can only really be tested when the bomb goes off," he says.

Josef Nyar

(Welt am Sonntag, 16 April 1978)



Nuclear flying squad

Designed for swift action in the event of a nuclear accident, the remote-controlled winch of this specially-built vehicle can handle radioactive items up to 300 kg (660lb). The cab is clad in four-centimetre sheet steel. The vehicle, on standby at Karlsruhe, is manned by a crew of seven. Nuclear safety regulations in the Federal Republic of Germany require all reactor operators to maintain special safety services. This vehicle is jointly operated by power utilities, nuclear fuel manufacturers and research centres.

(Photo: Eidolita)

RESEARCH

Transport scientists call for 'fear-free' safety belts

Driving in West Germany strains motorists to the limits of their ability, the congress of the German Society for Transport Medicine in Frankfurt was told this week.

The congress was held in conjunction with the *Deutsche Verkehrswacht* (German traffic safety society).

Ways of compensating for performance shortcomings was the main subject.

The first expert opinion in transport medicine dates back to 1832 when a Nuremberg committee of doctor decided speeds over 40 km/h could be lethal to man.

The congress chairman, Professor Karl Luff, Frankfurt, who has gone into traffic accident research over the past 30 years, said, in an interview with *Frankfurter Rundschau* about safety belts that it was very regrettable that, in spite of information campaigns, the response from the public was lukewarm at best. That safety belts protect the motorist from fatal and minor injury was shown by statistics.

A "workgroup for accident mechanics" at Zurich University gave details of comprehensive accident analyses and extensive tests which proved that adverse effects from safety belts amount to no more than one per cent.

But despite positive information about its protective effects, the safety belt gives a feeling of anxiety to many motorists.

Seventy-five per cent of interviewees expressed the fear that helpers in an emergency might be unable to unclasp the belt.

Sixty per cent felt that there was a great danger of being burnt alive while held firmly by the belt.

The Swiss researchers felt that more information would not change these unwarranted fears. For psychological reasons, it would be best to introduce belt systems that solved the problem, reducing fears generally dubbed the "being trussed syndrome".

The best solution, they said, would lie in a special locking device that, in a series of collisions, would unlock automatically after the last impact.

Tests at the Frankfurt Battelle Institute, Frankfurt, showed that the "geometry" of the belt was of paramount importance. Badly designed belts could cause injury.

The objective was to find ways to improve safety.

High-speed cameras making more than 1,000 exposures per second showed that the positioning of the belt anchoring points, the construction of the seat and the stiffness of the belt were decisive for safety.

The difference between hard and soft seats was telling. In the latter, the buttocks and the lower abdomen sometimes slip below the pelvis belt, thus making it cut into the stomach region ("subma-

ring effect"). The shoulder belt slips to the neck, bringing the danger of strangulation.

Hard seats, on the other hand, behave better on impact: the initial position remains virtually unchanged, the upper body is not corkscrewed out of the belt, there is no submarining effect and the backlash of the head is sufficiently weak. Too comfortable seating can thus be lethal.

Technicians at the Battelle Institute recommended that an "integrated seat-belt system" and, above all, belt tensioners should be introduced.

The integrated seat-belt system would have all anchoring points for the belt on the seat. Shifting of the seat to accommodate people of different sizes would not change the position of the belt.

The disadvantages of wrong belt anchoring could thus be eliminated. The forces acting on the belt would be supported by the seat and the belt anchoring.

The belt tensioner prevents looseness caused by clothing and the film-spool effect. As a result, the belt is always tight around the body, keeping the passenger in position.

According to the Battelle technicians, the tensioner was the most effective modern belt. Industry should press development so that it could be mass-produced as soon as possible.

Other topics concerned the safety of

two-wheel vehicles, whose accident incidence has been growing.

As opposed to cars, where the number of injuries has remained unchanged despite more accidents, and the number of deaths has fallen (primarily thanks to safety belts), the number of motorcyclists killed and injured has risen markedly.

In 1976, a record number of 2,091 motorcyclists (in all cc categories) were killed. Another 28,836 motorcyclists suffered severe injuries.

A study by the Forensic Medicine Institute of Münster University provided interesting figures.

In Denmark, 80 per cent of motorcyclists driving machines of less than 100 cc who were killed in road accidents had suffered severe head injuries. About two-thirds died of them: 51 per cent would probably have survived had they worn crash helmets.

An analysis of 4,126 motorcycle accidents in Westphalia also showed that head injuries dominated. The size of the bike made little difference.

The few accidents involving motorcyclists driving less than 50 cc machines and wearing helmets showed that head injuries were markedly fewer and less severe than among those without helmets.

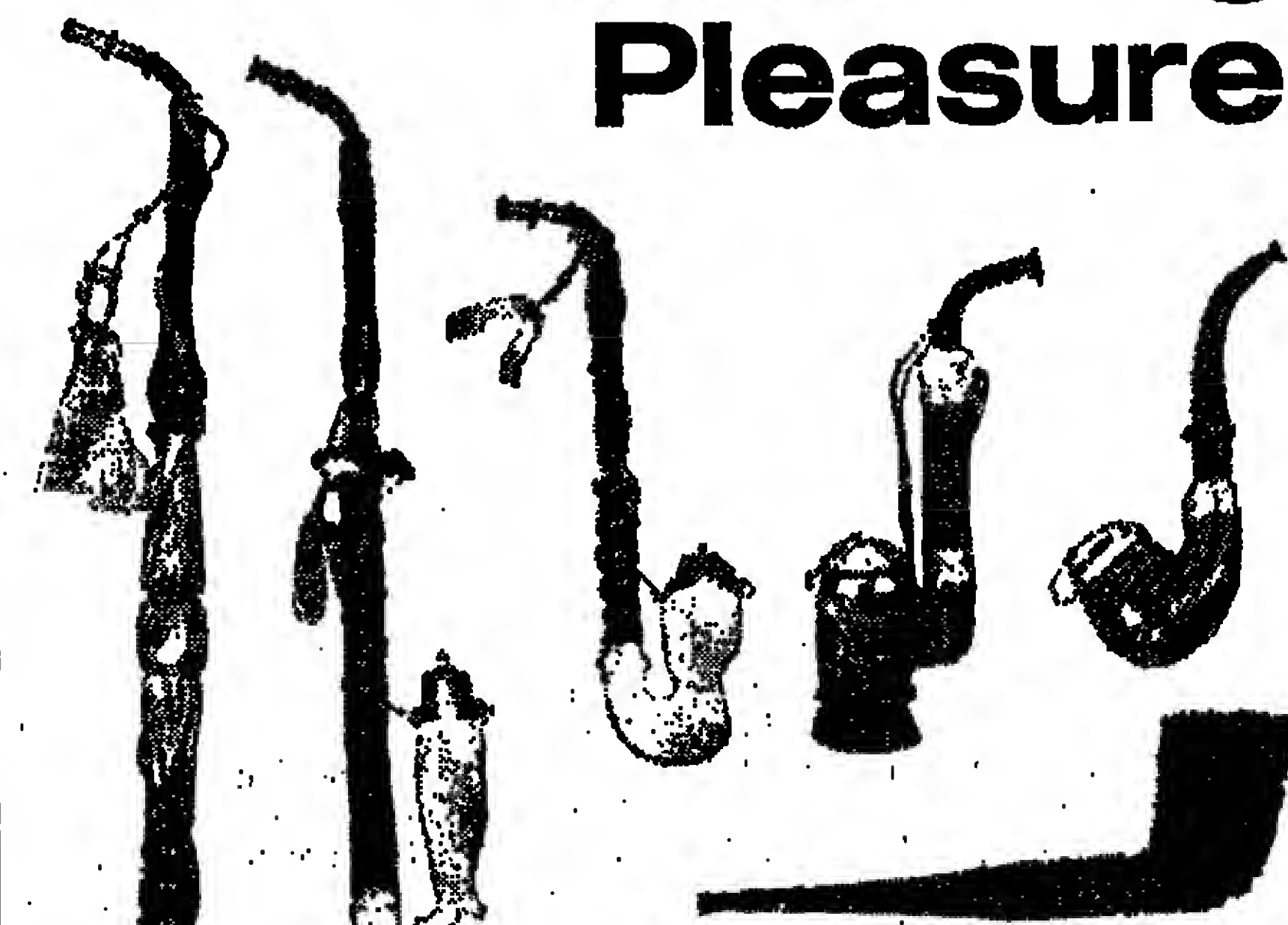
Worldwide studies show that even at an impact speed of between 20 and 30 km/h, severe head and brain injuries occur on the unprotected head.

The transport medicine specialists urgently called on lawmakers to make crash helmets compulsory, even for the lower cc motorcycles, and to provide better traffic training for the (mostly young) drivers.

Friedhelm Lamp

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 15 April 1978)

For Smoking Pleasure



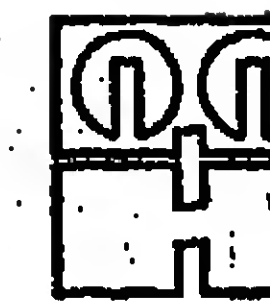
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LANGUAGE

German disappearing under technical Tower of Babel linguist meeting warns

In recent years German, like most languages, has become riddled with scientific and technical terminology speakers warned at the 14th annual conference of the Mannheim Institute of the German Language.

The conference's subject was "Specialist terminology and everyday language." Gerhart Stöckel, director of the institute, put the danger clearly: "Things cannot go on like this. The ordinary citizen is manipulated by all kinds of jargon. As a consumer he is manipulated by the language of advertising, as a patient by medical, as a plaintiff by legal and as a citizen by bureaucratic terminology."

Words of admirable clarity. Not all the 250 linguists from 18 countries who attended the Mannheim conference expressed themselves this clearly.

Technical and scientific subjects tend to use their own specialist terminology and many terms are assimilated into ordinary language. The demarcation line between these terms has not been drawn. Indeed it would be quite legitimate to talk of the dominance of science and scientific terminology in the language of the 20th century.

There is nothing new in itself about this problem. There was specialist terminology in the classical disciplines of philosophy, astronomy, theology and geometry in the ancient world.

Then there was the specialist language of the guilds and handicrafts during the Middle Ages. There has always been a reluctance in specialist circles to allow outsiders to peep at their linguistic cards.

In recent years specialisation has become narrower, the number of branches of science has expanded and the Tower of Babel of jargon and terminologies has become deafening.

President Heinemann condemned the development in 1973: "It sometimes seems as if a strange form of unreason is using language as a means of leading us back to the guild system of the Middle Ages."

"There are many guilds among us today, all using their own special languages and maintaining these languages with an assiduity worthy of a better cause."

The coining of new terms has grown at alarming speed in recent years, parallel with the rapid progress of modern science. This can be registered in the 4,000 disciplines taught in German universities.

New subject areas are continually

Museum honours Lessing age

The former Duke August Library in Wolfenbüttel, renovated for DM14 million by Lower Saxony, will open to the public on April 15 under the new name of the Museum of Lessing and His Age.

The museum is in the house where poet and playwright Gotthold Ephraim Lessing spent the last 11 years of his life. The opening marks the beginning of celebrations marking the 250th anniversary of his birth.

(Die Welt, 6 April 1978)

Hannoversche Allgemeine

creating new vocabularies. There are 3.5 million terms in the field of organic chemistry today, 250,000 in medicine, 60,000 in electronics.

This is not all. Even more accessible spheres such as economy, finance, trade, sport, politics and culture devotedly tend their specialist terminologies.

Everyday language can assimilate and integrate a number of these coinages. Yet never before has the gap between the entry of a word into the common language and its reduction to a mere slogan been smaller than it is today.

One example is the term "quality of life" (*Lebensqualität*) which Erhard Eppler, Baden-Württemberg SPD chairman, took over from English sociology and used as ammunition in a national election campaign. There are few speakers who can use this term without a certain irony these days.

The process by which each scientific discipline coins its own language cannot, as many linguists argue, be attributed only to an elitist competitiveness among the disciplines. Often the words answer a need for brevity and speed of communication, a kind of secret code among people working in the same field.

One can even argue that in many cases everyday language is simply incapable of describing scientific processes. An example from the optics of colour may illustrate this: there are about 500

shades between red and pink which cannot be described in ordinary language. Recourse to ciphers and numbers is not only sensible but unavoidable.

The use of specialist terminology is more problematic when specialists have to explain these terms to the layman. Science journalists and the writers of textbooks have made considerable efforts in recent years to act as mediators between specialist terminology and the layman, but we still come up against forbidding, apparently insuperable linguistic barriers.

Here are a few familiar examples: "The new aspect here is that not only cost but also liquidity considerations play a part when the employer is contemplating the substitution of labour by capital" (from the business news section of a weekly).

"If a person has practical control of an object on behalf of another in this person's household or place of business, or in a similar function, as a result of which he receives instructions from this other person, then only this other person is to be regarded as the owner." (from the *Bürgerliches Gesetzbuch*).

"These films are finally directed against the imperialism of language with its linear, unimodal movement and the picture themselves plead the cause of simultaneity" (a film review in a daily paper).

"BMW drivers. You know the difference between a rear axle and a oblique steering rear axle" (an advertisement in a car magazine).

"When considering what kind of co-

loured television to buy, I kept on coming across 'self-converging colour picture tubes.' This is a typical example of completely incomprehensible vocabulary which only confuses the customer. Could you tell me what self-converging picture tubes means and would you recommend them?" (A reader's letter to a TV magazine).

The last example comes from the area where specialist terminology does the greatest harm - advertising. Advertisements use all kinds of specialist terms quite shamelessly, mainly from science and technology, as part of their psychological warfare. The customer gets the impression he is being given factual information when in fact he is being deceived.

Advertising experts know how they can play on positive and negative emotional responses using terms such as "medical", "natural" and "bacteria" and by stringing meaningless scientific terms with high-sounding Greek and Latin roots one after the other.

Professor Helmut Gipper of Münster says that "what is sensible in the scientific disciplines is abused and becomes total nonsense in the hands of admen."

Things cannot go on like this, was the conclusion reached by the linguists at Mannheim. The sciences should not use language as a barrier to keep out the enquiring layman and the admen should stop manipulating customers with their intimidating and patronising use of scientific terms.

This can be no more than a appeal. Language cannot be regulated. Practically all those at the conference warned about the dangers of this gigantic linguistic tower of Babel. There were a number of comparisons with the linguistic tyranny of Orwell's 1984. One linguist said: "The year 1984 is not far away for the German language."

He was exaggerating of course, but only slightly.

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 13 April 1978)

Book trade is unhappy over non-readers

themselves and were largely ignored by literature teachers in schools.

What can be changed in the way literature is taught in schools?

Professor Th. Lewandowski of Cologne Teachers' Training College presented a scheme for an alternative form of teaching reading which aroused a great deal of controversy.

The reader, according to Lewandowski, can only get out of the text what he considers to be the sense. What counts then is not the content of the text but research on the process of reading and understanding itself.

Attempts to help children appreciate literature and judge it for themselves are not legitimate "when factual, contentual, ideological and political aspects are stressed."

"Teaching to read should mainly be about teaching the reader, that is, improving the reading process and helping him to find out the sense."

These extreme theses were bound to be provocative. The notion that literature has an autonomous meaning is rejected and the teaching of literature degraded to the mere teaching of readers - a theory in which the quality of the text is no longer of any importance. (It was significant that Lewandowski gave, no

indications as to what books would replace the present canons of literature prescribed in the schools.)

The second part of the conference was concerned with less controversial practical suggestions.

It was urged that school libraries should be better equipped, children should be encouraged to read out of school, that literature should be integrated in other subjects and that children should be encouraged to do their own creative writing.

Speakers stressed that literary education was not the sole task of the schools. Swiss educationist Professor H. Thomke pointed out that literary education did not begin at school and school could not make up for what had been omitted at home.

This does not end the need for educationists, teachers and school authorities to analyse the way literature is taught and be self-critical. If the German Reading Society is to achieve anything with its book tips for school-leavers, then something has to be done soon and not only in literature lessons at school.

It seems incredible that children who have been at school for nine or ten years still need to be told that the word *Bibliothek* (library) has nothing to do with discotheque.

As one expert put it: "You can say the same for books as for fresh air. They are there for everyone, but not everyone makes the same use of them. Some people only breathe because they have to."

(Handelsblatt, 17 April 1978)

THE ARTS

The ageless fascination of Albrecht Dürer

Albrecht Dürer died 450 years ago this month. Although he has been called "the most German of painters," his father came from the Hungarian village of Aytos and later moved to Nuremberg.

In his lifetime Dürer was idolised and on many of his paintings he portrayed himself as a saint next to the Madonna.

In the years since his death, Dürer's reputation has gone through many phases. At times he has been extravagantly praised, at times condemned with equal force. He has never been ignored, indeed he has always fascinated everyone interested in art. Goethe accused him of having a "formless, unbridled imagination."

When Dürer died suddenly at the age of 57, famous humanists such as Erasmus of Rotterdam, Luther and Philipp Melancthon mourned him as "the renews of antiquity in Germany," a painter who had become famous throughout



Dürer's *Christus als Schmerzensmann* (Photos: Katalog)

Europe for his prints and the writer of perceptive theoretical articles.

Shortly after his death the Church honoured him. At the Council of Trent in 1563 he and the Italian painter Cimabue were named as the two finest Christian painters of the past and held up as models for imitation.

By 1600 the demand for his works was so great that it could not be met from the large private collection in Nuremberg alone. Dürer copies, imitations and fakes abounded.

The anniversaries of his birth and death were celebrated as early as the 17th century. His dissertations on measurement, proportion and the building of fortifications were translated into several European languages. In the following century, too, art histories and encyclopaedias devoted large amounts of space to his works, which continued to be held in high esteem and to be in great demand.

On his 200th anniversary in 1728 the first Dürer biography appeared in Goslar, written by Pastor Heinrich Conrad Arend. It was entitled: "A Memoir in honour of one of the most perfect artists of his and all following ages, Albrecht Dürer."

The biography written ten years later

by the Nuremberg turner and copper engraver Georg Wolfgang Knorr had a more decisive influence on the Romantic view of Dürer. Knorr's "Speeches from the realm of the dead between the world famous artists Albrecht Dürer and Raphael d'Urbino" provided the material and the perspective for the *Herzensgesungen* (Effusions of the Heart) written by a 24-year-old Erlangen student, Wolhelm Wackenroder - a work that took Germany by storm.

Wackenroder gives us this picture: "In our mind's eye we see Master Albrecht Dürer sitting on his stool, working with a child-like, almost touching eagerness at a piece of wood, reflecting on his mind's design and how to execute it, looking at his work again and again. I see his large room with its paneled walls."

The emphasis is not on Dürer's work but mainly on an imagined state of mind. Wackenroder's book is a celebration of the Dürer who painted the *Marienleben* and *Hieronymus im Gehäus*. The intelligent theoretician is completely forgotten, the man who hated the "busy carving away" which the Romantics believed he so enjoyed. Wackenroder's image of Dürer is full of sentiment, pain and melancholy.

The wave of enthusiasm for Dürer reached its highest point in 1828. Artists from all over Germany travelled to Nuremberg to take part in the celebrations in the Johannis cemetery and the town hall. Dürer was hailed as "The Reformer" and "Father of German Art." Ludwig I commissioned Christian Rauch to make the first bronze statue ever of an artist.

This unbridled admiration was followed by a period in which opinions about Dürer were more divided. Goethe, who as a young man had praised Dürer for capturing the colourfulness of the world as in a mirror, complained of the "stiffness, sobriety, fearfulness and excessive uprightness" of his work.

These qualities Goethe believed to be characteristic of *Altdeutsche* art. He clearly failed to realise how much he and his illustrious fellow artist had in common. Dürer, too, was looking for a synthesis of idea and appearance, nature and art.

In the mid-19th century Dürer's writings were published in book form in an attempt to make the historical personality more familiar. At the same time the once-idolised artist became the target of masquerades and all kinds of tomfoolery.

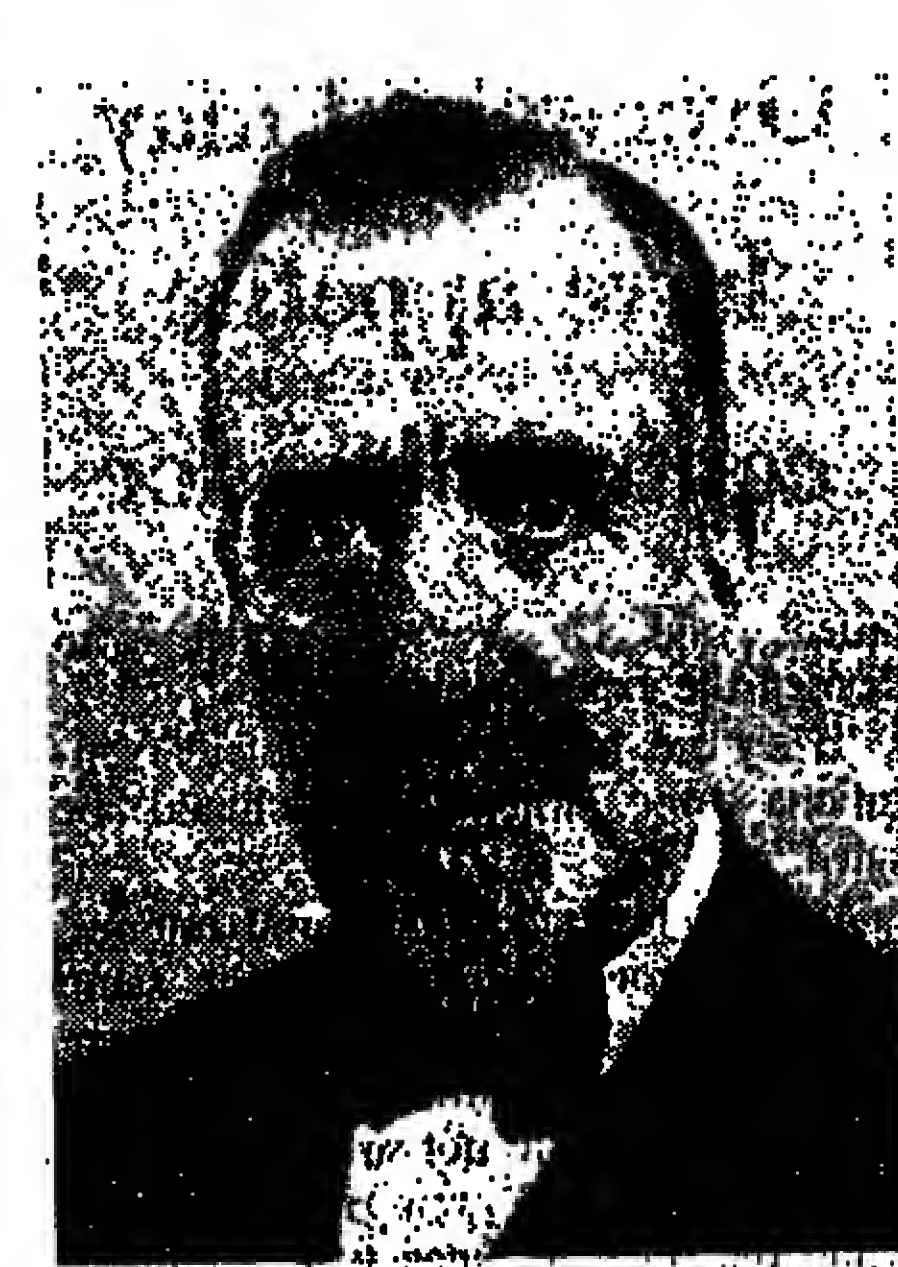
Invitation cards portrayed him as a fearsome God the Father looking through the steam from a punch-bowl. His works were reproduced at giveaway prices and often distorted in the process.

During the Biedermeier era there was an enormous amount of Dürer kitsch, including pipes and watchpieces with his portrait on. A masterbaker even hit on the idea of portraying Dürer on one of his cakes and calling the result the "Transfiguration of Albrecht Dürer."

During the last third of the 19th century, Dürer was seen as the *Præceptor Germaniae*. The "Germanic" and "Heathen" aspects of his work were acclaimed. Many anecdotes went the rounds about his meetings with Emperor Maximilian and a painting by Wilhelm Koller shows the emperor holding the artist's ladder.

Approaches to Dürer this century have been more varied. He inspired the young Kirchner's powerful woodcuts; Klee did variations on Dürer's charcoal drawing of his mother; Giacometti imitated a series of Dürer drawings in his sketchbook. Many catalogues and monographs contain through analyses of his work.

Following the course of Heinrich Mann



Heinrich Mann, light for the new generation (Photo: Interpress)

somewhat for this edition and has done so impressively. She includes exemplary articles on Mann to underline how controversial a literary figure he was.

The fact that a writer of this calibre had so little influence is well worth reflecting on.

Frau Werner rightly points out that, although Mann's work is now highly thought of in academic circles, there has not yet been a equal reawakening of interest among general readers. (She also points out that there is a shortage of good introductory material on his work.)

The texts in this selection not only make it possible to follow the novelist and short story writer's success and the controversies fought out over various phases of his work from *Goddesses* in 1903 to *Henry the Fourth* in 1935-38. The careful selection means this work is an ideal introduction to Mann. It is, finally, an excellent illustration of how to deal with literary - and in this case political - impact.

One might complain that the editor has put too much emphasis on Mann's early aesthetic writings and not enough on the works written in exile, but this is a secondary point.

Jean Améry wrote two years ago: "How often do we have to beg the Germans to start reading Heinrich Mann, one of their greatest authors?"

Such appeals do not help much. Frau Werner's book is a step in the right direction and contains useful practical advice for work in schools on this author. Let us hope that many German teachers avail themselves of the opportunity.

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 4 April 1978)
Renate Werner (editor): *Heinrich Mann. Texte zu seiner Wirkungsgeschichte in Deutschland*. Deutscher Taschenbuch Verlag / Max Niemeyer Verlag, Munich / Tübingen 1977; 207 pages, DM10.80.

■ YOUTH

Bundestag bid to reform parental care law runs into ideological problems

After a 20-year tug-of-war between politicians and various associations, the reform of the law governing parental care is expected to be completed this year. The issue was deliberated by the Committee for Youth, Family and Health on 13 April and its report will also have a bearing on the forthcoming reform of the youth assistance law.

The Youth Welfare Department should have acted long ago, said the neighbours after 13-year-old Manfred robbed an old woman to buy liquor.

But that is easier said than done. A child cannot simply be taken from parents and put into an institution.

On the one hand, neither youth authorities nor other government agencies want to break up families and, on the other, this is contrary to law.

Sections of the Civil Code (BGB), essentially dating back to the Bismarck era, say that the child is a kind of "property" over which the parents have authority. They thus have full control over the wellbeing of the child.

Were the youth authorities and the courts to abide by the letter of this law, children could easily feel that it would have been better not to have been born.

But certain sections of today's family

and youth welfare and the adoption law provide a basis for intervention in cases like that of little Manfred.

The reform of the parental care law of the BGB, which the Coalition parties want to push through the Bundestag after a 20-year struggle, is primarily an attempt to reconcile the law with today's realities.

Where this involves mere linguistic cosmetics, as in the replacement of the term "parental authority" by "parental care", all parties are agreed.

The SPD and FDP are also trying to adapt this "care" and the wellbeing of the child to the chief element of the Constitution, the dignity of mankind.

This is based on the realisation that growing up is a protected process which should be taken into account more than in the past by parents, legislators and the judiciary.

Children today mature earlier than those of a few generations ago. They should be permitted to progressively take part in decisions as they grow older and become more reasonable. The law should take this into account and provide the child with rights due from society, state and parents until it reaches majority.

Despite the logic of this idea and its benefit to the child, it has become controversial.

The argument runs that what might help to clarify the legal position of endangered children in the peripheral zones of society could also provide clever middle-class youths with an instrument against their parents.

Jehovah's Witnesses are a prime example. Up to now, they have been able to refuse a necessary blood transfusion for their children. In such clear-cut cases, there is no opposition to the reform.

But the churches warn against damage that could be caused if the Civil Code were to tamper with parent-child relations.

The Family Association of German Catholics said in 1975: "There can be no objection to a draft Bill demanding that a child be given a say in keeping with his physical and mental maturity and that this say increase with age."

But this must not lead to a conflict between parents and children which would jeopardise the balance in a family and thus the parental child-rearing potential.

The dilemma is that such legislation has been designed for extreme cases

while at the same time being generally applicable.

The coalition parties which tabled the draft therefore point to the reshaping of the reforms of parental care legislation with the new youth assistance Bill.

All drafts and legislation in this area lay down that the youth authority, social workers and custody courts must in all cases try to solve conflicts between parents and children within the family itself by helping the parties to understand the situation.

Only when this proves impossible and when the child's development is threatened should the court remove it from the family and award it to a foster family. This is preferable to putting the child in an institution, which should be a last resort.

This means that young Manfred will not in future be put in an institution instantly. Attempts will be made to help him by counselling the mother, if necessary providing practical help in the household or making Manfred undergo psychotherapeutic treatment. But much of this is still in the future.

The actual reform of parent-child relations cannot come from the Civil Code but must come through an improved scope of action for youth authorities and higher qualifications of social workers and juvenile court judges.

The reform of the parental care law, which has become an ideological issue, costs nothing. But the cost of implementing the new youth assistance law would run into billions.

Gerard Schmidt

(Kölnischer Stadt-Anzeiger, 12 April 1978)

Munich project sentences young offenders to work

The city of Munich, where 7,000 juvenile delinquents are sentenced every year, has started a three-year experiment to replace conventional punishment with work.

At present, if sixteen-year-old A steals a cassette recorder in a department store and is caught by the store detective, the judge has several options. He can send him to prison for two or three weeks, hoping that punishment on the installment plan will give him time to ponder his sins.

The same effect could be achieved by a fine, but the judge has no way of knowing how the money will be raised. He could order also A to work in a hospital for several days.

Many juvenile court judges and social workers consider the third option the best from an educational point of view for petty crimes.

But in practice such sentences cannot be passed because of lack of work places. Juvenile court assistants are frequently unable to find short-term work (usually from four hours upward).

In Munich only one member of the judiciary tried to provide work by means of personal contacts and numerous telephone calls.

Munich's experiment hopes to gain fundamental insights for juvenile criminal legislation while achieving concrete results.

The juvenile courts and court assistants, helped by private associations, are basing their work campaign on England's experience.

The programme has been started by Brücke, a society for assistance to delinquents founded in 1974.

Brücke has a permanent staff of four plus four conscientious objectors doing their national service as civilians, and expects reinforcements from trainee social-workers doing their field work.

The society also wants to explain the meaning of this punishment to delinquents. Another major objective is a comprehensive research programme over three years costing DM600,000. Two-thirds will come from the Robert Bosch Foundation, Stuttgart, and one-sixth each from Bavaria's Labour Ministry and the Munich youth authority.

Brücke will keep the court informed of work available while the judges will fix the duration of work in each case.

Apart from cases where the court wants the punishment related to the crime (as for instance cleaning of underground stations for kids who try to

get away with not paying fares), everything else is to be left to Brücke.

Several institutions have volunteered to provide work for delinquents, among them hospitals (kitchen and garden work), the fire brigade (workshop), old peoples' homes (light orderly work), the city swimming baths (general assistance) and neighbourhood assistance organisations (renovating of housing for the poor).

With this wide range, Christian Pfeiffer, chairman of Brücke, hopes that judges will in future make more use of constructive punishment.

He estimates that up to now 50 to

100 juvenile delinquents have been doing work in Munich, and hopes that this figure can be raised to 250.

Spokesmen for the juvenile court assistants are sceptical, saying that the educational value of auxiliary measures (such as conversation with the delinquents) is more important at present than an increase in numbers.

Herr Pfeiffer, too, realises that habitual thieves and juveniles for whom bullying has become a hobby are out of the question.

The only offences for which work sentences should apply (and they account for half) are those where the sentence would warrant no more than a week. As opposed to England, present legislation will not permit any "substitute sentence" for more severe offences.

Christian Pfeiffer, who is also an assistant professor of criminology in Munich, hopes that the project and the search will help extend this along British lines.

His short-term objective is to substitute work for four-week suspended prison sentences. The Bonn Ministry of Justice seems to be open-minded to reforms.

According to judges and criminologists, the value of the alternative punishment to "meaningful work" is not only in the "work" itself. The hold that the judges should "not" start official legal proceedings, leading to a sentence, but make the offender pay by a simple decree. This would avoid the stigma of court proceedings.

Brücke also hopes that work for commonweal will help unstable juvenile delinquents find a footing.

It has, for instance, happened that juveniles were sentenced to work in a neighbourhood assistance organisation and continued when their term was over.

Rüdiger Grosse

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 8 April 1978)

■ SPORT

Supermoney: are German footballers overpaid?

Former German national centre forward Uwe Seeler believes top German footballers are blasé because they are overpaid.

There is more than a grain of truth in this. The performances of Bundesliga players recently have not been up to scratch. Many are not worth their high wages and bonuses.

It is well worth making comparisons with English clubs, Liverpool in particular, here. The players put more effort into their game and seem to take more pride in their clubs. Liverpool's performance against Gladbach was astonishing, despite their players only getting paid half of what Gladbach players get.

Liverpool players got a bonus of DM6000 for reaching the European Cup Final, a record for an English club. Gladbach, if they had reached the final, would have got a bonus of DM10,000 per man. It has been known for Bundesliga clubs to pay bonuses of 15,000 to 20,000 Deutschmarks in the European Cup.

Do German stars earn too much? Yes and no. We should not forget that a professional footballer's playing life last on average only ten years. Players also run the risk of crippling injuries.

On the other hand it has to be said that clubs force prices up in their attempts to sign top players. The result is that most clubs are in the red and have highly paid players on their books not prepared to give everything.

Top players can earn up to DM400,000 gross a year. The majority of Bundesliga players earn between DM100,000 and

DM200,000. But there are players who have to make do with DM40,000 a year. This huge difference does not encourage effort.

The average annual income in the Federal Republic of Germany is DM30,000.

Of course good footballers should be well paid, but when can we say they are being overpaid? The days of outstanding individual players whom thousands of fans came to see are over.

Now that Beckenbauer has gone to New York Cosmos, superstars are thin on the ground. Players such as Jürgen Gimbowski and Paul Breitner come into this category, but they only serve to remind us of past glories. Hansi Müller of VfB Stuttgart could be a superstar one day.

The tax inspectors have a field day when the players return their income tax declarations. Married players earning over 100,000 Deutschmarks have to pay 35 per cent of their gross income to the inland revenue, single players 43 per cent.

For players earning over DM200,000 the figures are 44 to 49 per cent. There are, of course ways of reducing the tax burden as low as 15 per cent by taking advantage of write-off possibilities. Most professional players these days rely on accountants to fill in their tax declarations for them.

The Deutscher Fußballbund (The German F.A.) keeps a close watch on the financial affairs of its club members and can expel clubs from the league if their finances are not in order. It has

Düsseldorf opts for pro tennis Nations Cup championship

Horst Klosterkemper of the Düsseldorf Rodius Tennis Club has told the International Grand Prix Committee that his club no longer wants to stage the Düsseldorf tennis grand prix.

This is a highly unusual move. Most tournament organisers would consider themselves fortunate to be able to stage the event.

Klosterkemper had an ace up his sleeve when he wrote to the grand prix managers. He had been negotiating with the players' association, ATP, for the right to hold the ATP Nations' Cup competition in Düsseldorf.

There were two factors in his favour when he applied: his excellent contact in the tennis world, particularly with the ATP, and the popularity of the Rodius Club itself with international tennis stars.

Klosterkemper's gamble paid off. The Rodius Club will stage the world professional championship event from 8 to 15 May. The ATP has also promised that the club will hold the tournament four more times in future years.

The system by which the winner of the Nations' Cup is decided is both fair and simple. Eight teams, each containing a minimum of two and a maximum of four players from a given country, take part. Seven teams qualify as a result of their players' placing on ATP rankings two months before the tournament starts.

The eighth team is chosen by the tournament organiser according to whatever criteria he wishes.

The teams taking part in this year's Nations' Cup are, in order of qualification points: the USA, Spain, Australia, Italy, Great Britain, Sweden, Chile. The eighth team, nominated by the organiser, is West Germany.

Although the deadline for top players to declare whether they intend to represent their countries is April 24, many stars have already committed themselves.

Manuel Orantes and Jose Higueras will represent Spain, Phil Dent and three times Wimbledon champion John Newcombe (Australia). Christopher "Buster" Mottram and John Lloyd (Britain), Jaime Fillo and Hans Gildenmeister (Chile), Karl Meier and Jürgen Fassbender (Federal Republic of Germany).

The Italian players Adriano Panatta and Corrado Barazzutti are expected to announce their entry in the next few days.

As ten of the top 20 players in the rankings are occupied by US players, it is clear that the USA will be competing. The question is which players will be representing the world's leading tennis nation.

Another is whether Sweden will play. It looks as if Björn Borg will qualify for the finals of the WCT tournament which takes place at the same time as the Nations' Cup. If so, Borg would be

tried several schemes to reduce the exorbitant level of transfers fees but has failed miserably.

The rich clubs prevent "fair competition" and the poorer clubs go to the wall. Even when a player's contract expires, his club can put such a high price on him that no other club can afford him. For example, a club can demand a transfer fee of DM1,500,000 for a player earning DM300,000 a year.

While DFB officials plead for moderation on the transfer market, new records are being set. Paul Breitner has been transferred to Bayern Munich for DM1,960,000.

Wilhelm Neudecker, Bayern chairman, is also chairman of the DFB Bundesliga committee. He is not interested in paying lip service to moderation on the transfer market. His ambition is to see his club at the top again, even if it costs millions.

The league committee has set new guidelines for bonus payments. In future they are to be based on the number of league games played. Those who have played in almost every game will get the full bonus, those who have played in half the games get half.

But does the DFB seriously expect top players to accept this? Neudecker is setting a bad example, not only in the case of Paul Breitner.

The German football hierarchy does not think much of the "I equal players" theory. The stars get the big money and the rest of the team can only stand by and watch in amazement.

The DFB has given its blessing to this two-tier system. German captain Rudi Vogls appears in advertisements wearing the national team shirt. He appears in election campaign ads and ads for natural gas.

Yet in these days of total marketing in which teams receive phenomenal sums for allowing brand names to appear on the players' shirts — Dortmund gets DM85,000 per annum, Gladbach



DM2m feat: Paul Breitner, transferred to Bayern München (Photo: Sven Simon)

DM700,000 — no-one seems interested in outstanding players.

German football is becoming too mechanical, too short on ideas and imagination. Morale is low, even though Kevin Keegan of Hamburg SV has been setting a fine example of total commitment.

Another problem is that the price of tickets is exorbitantly high.

All in all, German football is not what it once was. Manfred Heun

(Hamburger Abendblatt, 15 April 1978)

The International Tennis Federation and the national associations have expressed their disapproval of the Düsseldorf event.

The German Tennis Association has said that the Nations Cup competition is not a bona fide international competition as the players do not represent the national associations. The teams simply consist of players of the same nationality. At the same time, the DTB hints that it welcomes the competition as adding interest to the international tennis scene in Germany. This is a friendly gesture.

Fears have been expressed that the competition could rival the German championships in Hamburg. They are unfounded. The German championships will be held shortly after the Düsseldorf event. The Düsseldorf event is a friendly gesture.

There is nothing more natural for the top players than to travel up from the Rhine and take part in the competition in Hamburg-Rothenbaum.

Tennis fans in and around Düsseldorf will not care much whether the competition is official or unofficial. The main thing is that top world players will be competing. Fans who cannot get to Düsseldorf will be pleased to hear that ZDF — the second German television channel — will be broadcasting more than three hours a day of the competition live.

Christoph Eimerich
(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung
für Deutschland, 12 April 1978)